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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

2. Claim

A manufacturing method for a liquid crystal display device, characterized in that in a liquid crystal display device formed by sealing liquid crystal into a close airtight container having opposite container walls close to each other, while the airtight container is heated and the interior thereof is evacuated, liquid crystal is sealed.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a manufacturing method for a panel type electro-optic device and particularly to the manufacturing method for a liquid crystal display device formed by sealing liquid crystal into an airtight container of a sandwich type cell structure having opposite container walls close to each other.

An already known panel type liquid crystal display device is so constructed that a thin layer of a type of liquid crystal is sandwiched between two sheets of glass plates coated with a transparent conductive thin film, and characters, numerals and the like are displayed by the electro-optic effect.

In order to manufacture a liquid crystal display device of this type, one of the following methods (A) to (C) have been used heretofore.

- (A) A method in which as shown in Fig. 1A, liquid crystal 13 is dropped on one glass plate 11 by such as a glass tube 12, and as shown in Fig. 1B, the other glass plate 16 is placed thereon through spacers 14, 15 with a thickness of 10 to 15 μ to form a sandwich type cell structure.
- (B) A method in which as shown in Fig. 2A, glass plates 21, 22 are superposed one on the other through spacers 23, 24 to previously make a container of a sandwich type cell structure, and with both side walls fixed with adhesives 25, 26, as shown in Fig. 2B, liquid crystal 27 is dropped and injected in the container.
- (C) A method in which as shown in Fig. 3, a container 31 of a sandwich type cell structure made similarly to that of Fig. 2 is dipped in a container 33 filled with liquid crystal 32, and the interior of the container 31 is filled with the liquid crystal 32 by utilizing capillary action.

The above conventional manufacturing methods for the liquid crystal display device, however, have the following disadvantages. First, in the method (A), it is very difficult to find how much liquid crystal 13 is to be dropped on the glass

plate 11. The reason is that when the quantity is too small, bubbles are left at the side end, and on the contrary, when the quantity is too much, the liquid crystal flows out of the glass plate so that in the cell structure, the liquid crystal adheres to the adhesive surface of the side end to deteriorate the adhesive strength. In the methods (B) and (C), the thickness between two sheets of glass plates is small, as much as several. tens of micron, so that when the viscosity of liquid crystal is high, it is very difficult to fill an elongated thing with the liquid crystal, and bubbles will be left. Especially, in the case of a display device having a linear or dot-like conductive thin film applied to the glass plate surface, since the glass surface and the conductive thin film are different in affinity with liquid crystal, the liquid crystal is not uniformly filled and bubbles are liable to remain in some part of the conductive thin film.

The invention has been made to overcome the above disadvantages and provide a manufacturing method for a liquid crystal display device, in which liquid crystal is uniformly injected into a display device container of a sandwich type cell structure.

One embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to the attached drawings. Fig. 4A is a front section showing the embodiment, and Fig. 4B is a side view. That is, two sheets of glass plates 41, 42 provided with

conductive thin films 51, 52 ... corresponding to a display pattern are disposed with spacers 43, 44 having a thickness of 10 to 15 μ sandwiched between them to form a container of a sandwich type cell structure, and outside an injection hole 49 near the center and both end parts in the longitudinal direction, the other side edge parts are fixed with adhesives 45, 46. Subsequently, both end parts in the longitudinal direction are connected to an evacuating device (not shown) by rubber tubes 47, 48 or the like. While the whole of the container is put on an Aluminum casting heater to be heated about 80 to 100°C or after the whole of the container is previously heated, liquid crystal 50 is injected from the injection hole 49 provided near the center by an injector needle or the like while evacuation is performed by the evacuating device.

Whereupon, the effects are produced as follows: (1) the viscosity of the liquid crystal 50 injected by heating the container is lowered so that wetting between the inner wall surfaces of the glass plates 41, 42 and the conductive thin films 51, 52 ... is improved to facilitate injection of the liquid crystal 50; and (2) while evacuation is performed by the evacuating device, injection is performed whereby the movement of the liquid crystal in the interior of the container is promoted and bubbles can be removed. Further, (3) evacuation is performed in the longitudinal direction by the evacuating device, whereby injection of the liquid crystal 50 is smoothed.

The above effects are multiplied so that in the above container of the sandwich type cell structure, even in the container of an elongated structure, having a conductive thin film pattern on the glass surface, the liquid crystal can be uniformly injected without bubbles left behind.

Therefore, according to the invention, the panel type liquid crystal display device can be easily manufactured, also the yield is high, and the manufacturing time can be shortened so that the practical value is great.

Although the description of the above embodiment deals with the case of injecting the liquid crystal while evacuation for the container is performed simply from both end parts, when evacuation is repeated from both end parts, alternately, to vary the current of liquid crystal injected into the interior, it is possible to obtain a more uniform liquid crystal layer without bubbles.

Furthermore, the material quality of the container is not limited to glass, but the invention can be similarly applied to the case of using plastics, metal and the like. Furthermore, it goes without saying that the temperature for heating the container in injecting the liquid crystal is not limited to 80 to 100°C. The invention can be also applied to the case of heating and melting a material fixed at an ordinary temperature to be formed into fluid, and injecting the fluid into the container of the sandwich type cell structure.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1A and 1B are diagrams for explaining the method of sandwiching the liquid crystal between the glass plates to manufacture a liquid crystal display device of a sandwich type cell structure;

Figs. 2A and 2B are diagrams for explaining the method for dropping and injecting the liquid crystal into a previously manufactured container of a sandwich type cell structure;

Fig. 3 is a diagram for explaining the method of similarly injecting the liquid crystal into the container of the sandwich type cell structure by capillary action; and

Figs. 4A and 4B are a front section and a side view for explaining one embodiment of the invention.

41,42: glass plate 43,44: spacer 45, 46: adhesives 47,48: rubber tube 49: injection hole 50: liquid crystal 51,52: conductive thin film

FIG. 4
TO EVACUATING DEVICE

TO EVACUATING DEVICE



節(1)

(ほか1名)

特許的工作

1. 発明の名称

2. 花 明 名

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46 004441

百百

1.発明の名割

対向する容器整が近毎した気管容器内にお願 を封入してたるお品表示芸能において、 密容器を加熱しかつ内部を換気しながらがあを 対入するようにしたことを特徴とするが尽役示 装御の製造方法。

8.発卵の詳細な製料

この発明はペネル形象が光学も間の製造方法 に係り、特に対向する容器準が近径したナンド ウイツチ拠セル検査の気密容器内に推晶を封入 してなる液晶浸示等量の製造方法に関する。

選手の導電性課題をコートしたる枚のガラス 板の助にある種の参島の発展をはさんで、その 胃気光学効果により文字、数字等を表示するよ うにしたパネル形数品差示数数は反に知るれて いるところである。

とのような故事表示製造を製造するためには、

20 特願昭 46-444/

(ii) 特開昭 47-18293

43 公開昭47.(1972) 9 .13

密查請求

(19) 日本国特許庁

⑩ 公開特許公報

广内整理番号。

52:日本分類

7129 54 6236 23

101 E9 104 GD

世未次の何~何のいずれかの方法が印いられて

4) 単1型似のように一方のガラス掘り 1の上 に何えばガラス皆ょるをおいてお思るるを描す その上から第1例例のように厚さ10~ のガラス板16ものせ、サンドウイツチ彫セル

印象を図似のようにガラス板まま。まま チョョ,ヨイを介して重ね、予めチンドウ 形セル構造の容易を作つて、両側線を督 すように上から数ある?を容器内に指下住入す

D)第8世に示すように、第1以と頃後に作つ ンドウインナルセル構造の容器まりを披品 を典した容器ままに没し、毛細管現象を利 て移動は1内に放風はませた入する方法。

しかしながら、上述のような従来の収品提示 袋筐の製造方法には次のような欠点があった。

この発明は上記のような欠点を輸会して、テンドタイプデルセル構造の表示装置容易に収益を適一に放入できるようにした収益表示装置の 施設定能を提供するものである。

菓子、四番を参加しながらこの発明の一変施 例を製明する。第3個例はその単数新面類、例

-8-

MAF

動を提案すると共に、気性を除金することができ、近に制長手方向に静気を置せ掛似するので 被暴を4の控入がスムーメに行われる等の効果 が重なって、前基したようなテイギテイプチル セル特徴の容易に、しかも相長い構造でグラス 表面に場覧性はロスターンを持つた事物であっ ても、均一に、気性を強すことなくが悪を控入 するととができる。

様づて、との発明によればベルル帯の皮品炎 原数数の部盤が容易で、しからその参信りは高 く。熱致時間を組織できるなど、実際的価値は 大会い。

参加、上記支持例では単な容易の問題等から 特殊を行ないたがら最高を放入するととを認明 したが、との場合、労働等からの特別を安定に 特別し行なって、内部に投入された収益の扱れ を変えれば、より均一に気息のない登品等を得 るととができる。

また、寒暑の行気はガラスに扱るず、アラス テフタ流いは全点等を用いた場合にも同様にと は側面図である。即ち、要示ペターンに対応されて海線を1。52…を設けた3枚のガラス板 41。62を取るこので、15月のスペーナ 42。64を取るでナンドウイフテをから、中央など、中央など、中央などのの関係がある。次に関係がある。次に関係を対して、他の元が、15月では、15

とのようにすると、(1)容器を無格することによって投入されるが品を0の放皮が下がり、ボラス級 4 1 , 4 2 の内型器 かとび移動性管理 4 2 , 5 2 … とのぬれがよくなって収益 5 0 の 在入が容易になり、また側換気装置で換気しなから注入するととにより容器内部での依易の

- 4-

ig ;

1217

の発明を適用できる。 さらにまた、放展を拡入 するに確して容易を加集する無変性をも~ 100に限るれないことはいうまでもない。 そして、何とは常性では確定である物質を加熱 情報して使用体としたものセテンドライフテ那 々の機能の容易に企入する場合にもとの提明を 適用できる。

4月日の白手を集気

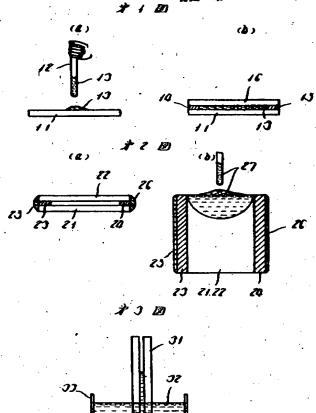
第3個例。例は世界をオラス版ではまんでナ ンドティアクがセル報連の在品表示教配を作る 方法を取得するための類。第3個例。例は予め 作つたテンドティアテルセル構造の連絡に接続 を選下途入する方法を顕明するための類。即ち 無は何じくテンドティアテルセル構造の事態に 毛維管環境により飲品を接入する方法を設明す るための間、即ら難似。例はこの発明の一変施 例を提明するための正面質問題および保護器で ある。

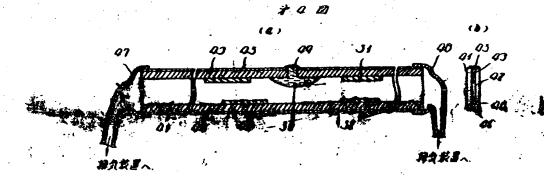
11.11m分サス板、11,11mスペー

لطنت

サ、45、45…技管別、47、45… ゴム管、45…注入孔、50…技品、 51、53…将電性存該

> 出 動 人 東京芝油電気株式会社 行場人弁理士 绅 在 武 蒙古 上記十





5. 後付書類の日録 1 id (1) 委 任 状 1 id (2) 明 都 書 1 id (3) 185 前 1 id (4) 順書樹木 1 id

6. 前記以外の発明者、特許出顧人または代理人

(1) 発明 2

② 特許川崎人

(3) 化 炉 7.

秋間 昭47 18298 (4)